

WHALEY BRIDGE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL
HEALTH REPORT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 1968

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WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT, 1968

MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH and HOUSING COMMITTEE (Whole Council)

Chairman: Councillor J.A. Johnson

Councillor W. Ashmore

Councillor C. Mealor

Councillor N.W. Broadhead

Councillor H.T. Pedlow

Councillor J. Costigan

Councillor G.F. Urry

Councillor L. Hardy

Councillor A. West

Councillor A. Hulme

Councillor F.B. Woodward

Councillor H.H. Littlewood, J.P.
(Chairman of the Council)

(As at 31st December, 1968)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

H.E. NUTTEN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Buxton. (Tel. 2061)

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector:

B. ASHFIELD, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I.A.

(Commenced February, 1968)

Assistant to Surveyor and Public Health Inspector:

G. PEARSON

Meat Inspectors: (Part-time)

C.E. HALL, M.R.C.V.S.

and

N. SALISBURY, M.R.C.V.S.

Council Offices, Whaley Bridge.

Telephone: Whaley Bridge 2163



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WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1968

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Buxton,

Derbyshire.

Tel. No. Buxton 2061

To the Minister of Health and

To the Chairman and Gentlemen.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report on the Health of the Urban District for the year 1968.

It will be noted that this year the Adjusted Death Rate (10.6 per 1,000 population) is lower than the average for England and Wales (11.9). The number of deaths has decreased. There has been a slight increase in the population during the year. If one must compare yearly rates in small populations then those for the Urban District compare favourably with the average for England and Wales.

The main causes of death in descending order were diseases of the heart and circulation with 22 cases (39%), cancer 12 cases (21%) and vascular lesions of the nervous system 5 cases (9%). These three groups accounted for 69% of the total number of deaths.

The total number of deaths for the year was 56. Of these 23 (41%) were aged 75 and over; 33 (59%) were aged 65 and over and 44 (79%) aged 55 and over.

The Meals on Wheels Service, inaugurated in 1962, served a total of 1,983 meals during the year. This was an increase of 75 meals compared with the corresponding year. Our thanks are due to Messrs. Bernard Wardle Ltd., who prepare the meals at their Whitehough works at a cost of 2s 6d per meal.

I am most grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Housing Committee, to the General Practitioners in the area and to the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation and support during the year.

Your obedient Servant,

H.E. NUTTEN

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Statistics:

Area of Whaley Bridge Urban District (in acres) . .	3,479
Estimated Population (mid 1968)	5,300
Number of Inhabited Houses, end of 1968	1,987
Rateable Value	£137,394
Value of Penny Rate	£536

Vital Statistics

<u>Vital Statistics</u>													M.	F.	T.
Live Births - Legitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	37	33	70
Illegitimate	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	4
													<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total													38	36	74

<u>Stillbirths</u> - Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	-----	-----	-----
Total	-	-	-

[illegible]

<u>Infant Deaths</u> (Under one year of age)	Legitimate	-	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		-----	-----	-----
	Total	-	-	-

Neonatal Deaths (Under four weeks) -	Legitimate	-	-	-
	Illegitimate	-	-	-
		<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total	-	-	-

Early Neonatal Deaths (Under one week)-	Legitimate	.	.	.	-	-	-
	Illegitimate	.	.		-	-	-
					<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Total				-	-	-

Maternal deaths (Including abortion)	Nil
--	-----

Deaths - All causes		31	25	56
---------------------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--	----	----	----

	<u>Whaley Bridge</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	14.0	16.9
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births .	5.4	
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths	-	14.0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	18.0
Leg. " " " " " legitimate live births	-	
Illeg. " " " " " illegitimate " "	-	
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	-	12.3
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births . .	-	10.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live & stillbirths) .	-	25.0
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths	-	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.6	11.9

Comparability Factors: Births 1.16 Deaths 1.00

Adjusted Birth Rate: 16.24 Adjusted Death Rate: 10.6

Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate: Births 0.96 Deaths 0.89

Comparability Factors

Since 1954 the Registrar General has issued an "area comparability factor" for each County District and for the County as a whole. The reason for this is to allow for the way in which the age and sex distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole.

Since 1957 the death rate area comparability factors have been adjusted to take into account the presence of residential institutions in the area.

When the local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT
DURING YEAR 1968

Causes of Death							Males	Females	Total
All causes	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	25	56
B.5	Tuberculosis of respiratory system...						-	1	1
B.19(1)	Malignant neoplasm - stomach... ..						1	-	1
" (2)	Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus..						1	-	1
" (3)	Malignant neoplasm - breast						-	2	2
" (6)	Other malignant neoplasms, etc.						5	3	8
B.23	Anaemias						-	1	1
B.26	Chronic rheumatic heart disease						-	1	1
B.28	Ischaemic heart disease						11	5	16
B.29	Other forms of heart disease... ..						-	1	1
B.30	Cerebrovascular disease						3	2	5
B.46(5)	Other diseases of the circulatory system						1	3	4
B.32	Pneumonia						1	1	2
B.33(1)	Bronchitis, emphysema						4	2	6
B.35	Appendicitis						1	-	1
B.46(7)	Other diseases of the digestive system						-	1	1
B.46(8)	Other diseases of the genito-urinary system						1	-	1
B.46(10)	Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system						1	-	1
B.45	Symptoms and ill-defined conditions..						-	1	1
BE.48	All other accidents						1	-	1
BE.49	Suicide and self-inflicted injuries..						-	1	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

- (a) Laboratory Facilities: Pathological and Bacteriological investigations are carried out at the County Public Health Laboratory, 121a, Osmaston Road, Derby (Tel. Derby 41513). Chemical Analysis is carried out at the County Analyst's Department, Matlock (Tel. Matlock 3411).
- (b) Ambulance Facilities: This is a County Council service with an ambulance stationed at:
- Park Road, Buxton. (Tel. Buxton 2012)
- Park Road, New Mills. (Tel. New Mills 3333 : 8 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Buxton 2012 : 7 p.m. - 8 a.m.)
- Talbot House, Talbot Road, Glossop (Tel. Glossop 3101 : 7 a.m. - 7 p.m.
Buxton 2012 : 7 p.m. - 7 a.m.)
- (c) Nursing in the Home: This service is administered by the County Council.
- (d) Clinics and Treatment Centres:

<u>Name and Situation</u>	<u>Clinic held</u>	<u>By whom provided</u>
Child Welfare Clinic, Church Hall, Buxton Road, Whaley Bridge.	Wednesday 1.30 to 4.15	Derbyshire County Council
Chest Clinic, Great Egerton Street, Stockport.	Monday 2.00 - 4.00	Regional Hospital Board.
Venereal Disease Clinic, St. Thomas' Hospital, Shaw Heath, Stockport.	Mon., Wed. & Fri.	- do -

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47
AS AMENDED BY THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

No action was taken under these powers.

FOOD

Food Poisoning Outbreaks

One case of food poisoning was reported.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES DURING 1968

Age Periods	New Cases			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-
35	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-
55	-	-	-	-
65 & upwards	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	-	-	-

NEW CASES DURING THE YEARS 1959 - 1968

Year	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
1959	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1962	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1964	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
1965	1	1	2	-	-	-	2
1966	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1967	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1968	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ALL CANCER DEATHS

Year	WHALEY BRIDGE		ENGLAND & WALES
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population
1959	15	2.84	2.140
1960	8	1.52	2.158
1961	15	2.84	2.162
1962	9	1.69	2.175
1963	7	1.32	2.178
1964	12	2.27	2.209
1965	14	2.65	2.226
1966	18	3.43	2.249
1967	17	3.24	2.275
1968	12	2.26	2.3

DEATHS FROM CANCER OF LUNG & BRONCHUS

Year	WHALEY BRIDGE		ENGLAND & WALES
	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population
1959	7	1.33	0.464
1960	4	0.76	0.481
1961	1	0.19	0.494
1962	1	0.19	0.509
1963	2	0.38	0.520
1964	4	0.76	0.535
1965	3	0.57	0.553
1966	5	0.95	0.562
1967	5	0.95	0.584
1968	1	0.18	0.593
Total	32	6.26	5.295
Average (10 years)		0.62	0.53

DEATHS FROM BRONCHITIS

Year	No. of Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population
1959	4	0.76
1960	3	0.57
1961	5	0.95
1962	6	1.13
1963	4	0.76
1964	3	0.57
1965	5	0.95
1966	1	0.19
1967	4	0.76
1968	6	1.13

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1968

Disease	Total Cases Notified (all ages)	Analysis of Total Cases in age groups												
		Under 1 year	1-	2-	3-	4-	5- 9	10- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 59	60 and over	Age Unknown
Dysentery	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	20	-	1	1	4	6	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	3	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

The following is a list of the other notifiable diseases up to 30th September, 1968:

Acute Poliomyelitis
Malaria
Smallpox
Diphtheria
Opthalmia Neonatorum
C.S. Fever
Pneumonia
Erysipelas
Puerperal Pyrexia
Enteric Fever (Paratyphoid B)
Scarlet Fever

Under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 which came into operation on the 1st October, 1968 the following is a list of notifiable diseases:

Acute encephalitis
Acute meningitis
Acute Poliomyelitis
Anthrax
Cholera
Diphtheria
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)
Food Poisoning
Infective Jaundice
Leprosy
Leptospirosis
Malaria
Measles
Opthalmia Neonatorum
Paratyphoid Fever
Plague
Relapsing Fever
Scarlet Fever
Smallpox
Tetanus
Tuberculosis
Typhoid Fever
Typhus
Whooping Cough
Yellow Fever

WHALEY BRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
ON THE SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT

For the Year 1968

Tel. Whaley Bridge 2163

Council Offices,
Reservoir Road,
Whaley Bridge.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Having taken up my appointment with the Council in February of this year, it is my pleasure to present my first Annual Report for your consideration.

It will be noted that the Report is divided into subjects, the titles of which precede each sub-division.

Housing

(a) Council Houses

At the end of 1968 the Council had 343 houses and bungalows of which 212 houses and 53 bungalows had been erected during the post war years.

Details of new houses erected during the year are as follows:-

(a) Council Houses	Nil
(b) Private Construction	35

(b) Private Development

150 private houses and bungalows have been built during the post war years.

Sanitary Defects in Dwellings

Number of dwellings inspected for housing defects.	195
Number of dwellings where defects were remedied.	132
Number of dwellings where notices were served in consequence of sanitary defects. (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	10
Number of dwellings where all work was completed by the owner following the service of notices. (under Public Health or Housing Acts).	9
Number of unfit dwellings where action was taken to prevent re-letting.	Nil
Number of houses demolished in Clearance Areas or otherwise.	Nil

(c) Improvement Grants

The improvement of 14 premises was carried out during the year. 12 of these were aided by approved Standard Grants and 2 by approved Discretionary Grants. The total amount of grants payable was as follows:-

Standard Improvement Grants	£1,252. - -
Discretionary " "	245. - -
	<u>£1,497. - -</u>

Details of improvements completed are listed below:-

Provision of fixed bath or shower	10
" " internal W.C.	9
" " hot water supply	9

Provision of washbasin11
 " " ventilated food store 2
 " " damp proofing for the first time.. 2

No improvement areas were declared.

Food Control

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

There are 57 food shops in the urban district and they are categorised below together with an itemised list of inspections carried out.

Type of Shop	No.	No. of visits made
Greengrocers	6	6
Grocers	12	28
Confectioners	19	15
Mixed Business	9	3
Butchers	7	10
Fish Fryers	2	2
Fishmongers	2	2
	<hr/> 57	<hr/> 66

There were no outstanding contraventions of Regulation 16 (provision of wash hand basin) or Regulation 19 (provision of sink) at the end of the year.

Food Poisoning

Several cases of food poisoning arose outside the district following the consumption of food that had been prepared at a Central Kitchen within the district. Investigations were made and tests carried out which showed the cause to be due to re-heating of the food after it had left the preparation point. Action was taken outside the district by the Authorities concerned.

Slaughter of Animals Acts & Regulations

There is one licensed private slaughterhouse in the district and two slaughtermen who work there are licensed by the U.D.C.

Routine inspections over the year showed that the premises were maintained in a satisfactory condition, and the provisions of the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations were complied with.

100% meat inspection was carried out by a local firm of Veterinary Surgeons. Details are listed on the next page.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle exclud- ing cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	65	-	12	260	43	-
Number inspected	65	-	12	260	43	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystercerci:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	17	1	-
Percentage of the Number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerici.	-	-	-	6.54%	2.33%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cystercercosis:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

Unsound Food

The following foodstuffs were condemned as unfit:-

Food	Qty.	Wt. (to nearest lb.)
Cooked Ham	2 tins	22 lb.
Prepared Meat Products (Pork Luncheon Meat)	1 tin	4 lb.

Sewerage & Sewage Disposal

The Council's sewers connect up to the main sewers of the Whaley Bridge Joint Sewerage Board which controls the Sewage Disposal Works situated at Furness Vale where the treatment is carried out. The Joint Sewerage Board is comprised of members from Whaley Bridge U.D.C. and Chapel-en-le-Frith R.D.C.

Most properties within the district are connected to the main sewerage system, exceptions being those in outlying areas.

Details of foul drainage are as follows:-

No. of premises connected to sewers	1860
" " " NOT " " "	133
" " " " " " in 1968	35

Closet Accommodation in the Area

Dwellings with Pail Closet	10
" " Privy Accom.....	2
" " W.C.	1958

Refuse Collection & Disposal

1. Disposal

This continues to be a trying problem. A tip cannot be established in the district, and alternative means of disposal within the area were again considered by the Council, but found to be impracticable or uneconomical.

Buxton Corporation were most helpful in making available their controlled tip at Hogshaw which has been used throughout 1968, and will be used during 1969.

A solution to the difficulties may be found in joint negotiation, and during the coming year meetings are to be held between representatives of Buxton B.C., Chapel-en-le-Frith R.D.C., Glossop B.C., New Mills U.D.C., Whaley Bridge U.D.C. and Derbyshire County Council in an effort to find a common solution to the problems of each Authority.

2. Collection

The collection of refuse was carried out by direct labour using a 20 cu. yd. Pakamatic vehicle. Large improvements have been made in the collection round due to a change of personnel and re-organisation. An 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ day collection was being maintained at the end of the year as opposed to the former irregular collection which averaged 15 days. An additional loader will be added in the coming year which should achieve a further improvement.

(a) Breakdowns

The vehicle was off the road for repair on several occasions, (one of them being for the fitting of a reconditioned engine). On a few of these occasions Buxton Corporation assisted by loaning one of their vehicles, and I should like to record my indebtedness to Mr. Cruddas, Chief Public Health Inspector at Buxton for his always willing assistance in times of difficulties.

During these times, however, the problems of being dependent on one 20 cu. yd. vehicle were highlighted especially in these days of increased refuse production (i.e. more disposable commodities creating more refuse per household), and decreased facilities for domestic incineration (central heating and smokeless appliances).

Civic Amenities Act 1967, Part III

Part III of the Civic Amenities Act 1967 attempts to deal with the problem of the dumping of worn out cars and bulky items of refuse on the highway and in the Countryside. It is now illegal to dump an old vehicle or bulky refuse other than at a proper disposal centre. Section 18 of the Act stipulates that every Local Authority shall provide free tipping facilities for ratepayers at an accessible point where persons can tip refuse, other than trade refuse, at reasonable hours.

Councils also have the duty to remove any vehicle which appears to have been abandoned anywhere in the open air or on any part of a highway. There is a procedure to adhere to prior to removal and there are safeguards to avoid possible error.

To meet these requirements a Disposal Centre has been provided at the Council's Highways Depot in Bingswood Road, which is centrally situated, and arrangements have been made with a Scrap Metal Dealer, operating outside the district, to collect abandoned vehicles. These arrangements have been publicised and have proved satisfactory. 16 vehicles have been removed during the year and the Disposal Centre has been used steadily.

The Centre was cleared of refuse periodically by Direct Labour.

Water Supply

The public water supply throughout the area is under the control of the Stockport & District Water Board. 10 samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year and they were all found to be satisfactory.

Complaints were made regarding poor pressure and discolouration, and these were taken up with the Water Board. Engineering works in the area are to be put in hand to improve pressure and programmes of mains flushing were carried out in an effort to improve the clarity of the water.

Unsatisfactory Private Supplies

1. Samples taken from a private supply serving 3 cottages showed the chemical content of the water to be unsuitable for drinking purposes. A water bowser was made available to the cottages and was kept supplied with mains water. Notices were served on the owners to provide a wholesome supply and the necessary works are now in hand.

2. A bacteriological sample taken from a further private supply showed the water to be unsuitable for drinking purposes. The owner/occupiers were advised accordingly and arrangements were made for the dwelling to be connected to the mains.

Atmospheric Pollution

Measurement of Air Pollution

Volumetric apparatus was installed at a site in the district for the measurement of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide present in the atmosphere. Daily records have been kept since April by:-

- (a) Recording the smoke density from filter papers with the aid of a reflectometer.
- (b) Titrating an hydrogen peroxide solution to observe the amount of sulphur dioxide absorbed.

These results have been sent monthly to the Ministry of Technology at Warren Springs Laboratory, Stevenage, to assist in the National Survey of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide.

Factories Act, 1961

The Factories Acts divide factories into two categories. Briefly these are:-

- (a) Those with mechanical power.
- (b) Those without mechanical power.

Inspections made under the Act have regard to the health and welfare of the workers employed, and particularly in respect of cleanliness, ventilation, overcrowding, temperature and drainage (Sections 1, 2, 3, 9 & 6) and sanitary conveniences (Section 7).

In factories with mechanical power the Factories Inspector deals with all of these provisions excepting sanitary conveniences which are dealt with by the Public Health Inspector. Factories without mechanical power are dealt with by the Public Health Inspector.

Below is a summarised list of factories together with the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspector:-

Premises	No. on Register	No. of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3, 4 & 6 are enforced by L.A.	4	4	-	-
2. Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	36	52	-	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A.	-	-	-	-

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963.

One further retail shop was registered under the terms of the Act during the year and below is a complete list of registered premises and persons employed.

Premises		No. of persons employed			
Offices	9	"	"	"	42
Retail Shops	39	"	"	"	170
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	3	"	"	"	26
Catering Establishments	6	"	"	"	30
Total		"	"	"	268

Of the 268 persons employed on registered premises 112 were males and 156 were females. 36 visits were made to registered premises. No general inspections were carried out.

Infectious Diseases & Verminous Premises

4 houses were successfully disinfested in the course of the year. 3 of these were for "crawling insects" and one concerned an infestation of fleas which needed several treatments before being cleared up.

3 houses were disinfested following cases of infectious disease.

Rodent Control

95 infestations were dealt with on complaint by a part time Rodent Operator.

Public Conveniences

Vandalism was again an expensive problem, damage being principally to woodwork and glazing, although plumbing repairs had to be carried out on one occasion.

Costs and expenses were recovered on two separate occasions when I attended the local Magistrates Court as a witness in successful prosecutions taken by the Police.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

Three premises were registered and each received a detailed inspection during the year when the conditions of their licence and of the Act were found to be complied with.

Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960

There are two licensed sites in the area. One residential and the other seasonal.

The residential site is restricted to three caravans and six inspections were made during the year when it was found that adequate and satisfactory sanitary arrangements were available, and that the provisions of the Act and site licence were being complied with.

A seasonal licence was issued for a caravan park containing 12 caravans. The season is from 1st March to 31st October.

Toilets and an ablution block are provided and there is also a separate water supply.

Seven inspections were made during the year, and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory. Two contraventions of the site licence were successfully dealt with by informal action.

In concluding the report, I wish to thank the Chairman and members of the Committee for their helpful co-operation throughout the year, and extend my thanks to all members of the Council's staff for their help and assistance at all times.

I am, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

B. ASHFIELD

Public Health Inspector & Surveyor

